

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

### MAINE OUGHT TO PURSUE A LIBERAL COURSE TOWARDS HER MANUFACTURERS.

We are aware that, as political parties are now organized, we are treading on dangerous ground if we attempt to say much on the above subject. But "gentle reader" or *ungentle* reader, throw your political prejudices aside for a moment and let us *commune together*.

Does not Maine purchase more manufactured articles of her sister states than she ought to? Does not she purchase her woollens, her cottons, her linens, her boots, her shoes, her hats, her shovels, her hoes, her ploughs, her glass, her nails, her brooms, her pork, her flour, her corn, in short almost every thing from her neighbors? Certainly she does. It is true that she manufactures or produces a great deal of the above kind of articles, but not enough to supply herself by a great amount. Well now, has she not the natural capacity of not only producing enough for herself, but some to spare? We do know, for we have taken much pains to ascertain, and been to much individual expense to examine facts, and we do know that she has greater *natural facilities*, take them all in all, for being a great manufacturing state than any other one in New England. This being granted, why does she not put these facilities into operation, and instead of being the purchaser of articles from others to such an amount, enter the market as the vender? That's the question. Because we have been too remiss in fostering and encouraging manufacturers. In our zeal to defend and secure private rights, we have overlooked the mark and erred on the other extreme. We respect the opinions and exertions of those who have been anxious to secure the rights of humble individuals from the excessive grasp of overgrown corporations. We have seen such bodies abuse the power they have, and cause individuals to suffer most unjustly. On the other hand there is such a thing as being too rigorous, as pursuing such a policy that capital shall be repulsed, instead of being invited to come into our territory. While we would have the private property of individuals protected, we would also say to the monied corporation, your rights shall also be defended and protected, and we will also give you for a time, certain immunities and privileges of a public nature, or of a kind that the public and not individuals can bestow, while you are getting under way. We will not screen you from paying your debts, but you shall have a bounty or a mitigation of taxes for a specified time, or some other privilege not conflicting with private rights and not incompatible with the constitution and laws of our state. In this way can we invite capital from abroad and build up ourselves.

There is such a thing as pursuing a just and liberal policy, and the result is always activity and prosperity.

### NEW COMMUNITY.

A new community is about to be formed in Massachusetts by the name of the Fraternal Community. The members are to live together in families, own property in common, to receive wages for their labor, and to be charged for their board, unless they shall prefer to keep house by themselves, when they shall be charged with house rent, fuel provisions &c, at a fair price. The property although to be owned in common, that is, to be kept in the community, is nevertheless own-

ed in shares of \$50 each. Children and youth are to be educated in the most approved manner. Before joining such a community each member is to deliberately and cordially assent to the following declaration.

I believe in the religion of Jesus Christ, as he taught and exemplified it, according to the Scriptures of the New Testament. I acknowledge myself a bounden subject of all its moral obligations. Especially do I hold myself bound by its holy requirements, never under any pretext whatsoever, to kill, assault, beat, torture, enslave, rob, oppress, persecute, defraud, corrupt, slander, revile, injure, envy, or hate any human being *even my worst enemy*: never in any manner to violate the dictates of pure chastity: never to take or administer an oath: never to manufacture, buy, sell, deal out, or use any intoxicating liquor as a *beverage*: never to serve in the army, navy or militia of a Nation, State or Chieftain: never to bring an action at law, hold office, nor join a legal posse, petition a legislature, or ask governmental interposition, in any case involving a *final authorized resort to physical violence*: never to indulge self-will, bigotry, love of pre-eminence, covetousness, deceit, profanity, idleness, or an unruly tongue: never to participate in lotteries, games of chance, betting, or pernicious amusements: never to resent reproof, or justify myself in a *known right wrong*: never aid, abet or approve others in any thing sinful: but, through divine assistance, always to recommend and promote with my entire influence, the holiness and happiness of all mankind.

Without subscribing to all the doctrines set forth by their prospectus and constitution, we have nevertheless no doubt that such an association will be productive of good to many. The Shaker communities, although they seem to believe what to us appears exceedingly erroneous, have nevertheless been of great service. We are indebted to them for many of the very best articles of manufacture as well as agricultural products. And they have been instrumental in warding off and in relieving a great amount of wretchedness and crime.

A meeting was held in Mendon Mass. last Jan. David R. Lanson acting as president, and Adin Ballou as Secretary, and measures were taken to receive subscriptions and arrange matters in order to commence operations.

### EXISTENCE OF AMMONIA IN THE ATMOSPHERE AND IN RAIN WATER.

In a notice of Liebig's Organic Chemistry applied to Agriculture and Physiology, in Silliman's Journal of science for January, we find it stated that ammonia had been discovered in the atmosphere, and in rain water and snow.

A pound of rain water was found to contain one quarter of a grain, and that this was absorbed from 20,800 cubic feet of air. Hence the writer supposes or calculates that a field of 26,917 square feet would receive in a year upwards of 80 lbs of ammonia. The writer observes that the presence of ammonia in rain water may be shown by adding a little sulphuric or muriatic acid to rain water and evaporating it in a clean porcelain vessel nearly to dryness, when the ammonia may be detected by allowing a little powdered lime which will liberate the ammonia. Thus produced it has an offensive animal odor.

Ammonia is found more or less in all animal manures, when they are decomposed.

The writer above alluded to thinks that in the discovery of ammonia in the air, a clue is obtained to the true cause of the fertilizing properties of plaster of Paris. He observes that the sulphate of lime (gypsum) fixes in the soil the ammonia which is dissolved in

the atmosphere which would otherwise fly off when the water evaporates. The sulphuric acid quits the lime and unites with the ammonia, making sulphate of ammonia, which is easily dissolved in the moisture of the earth and taken up by plants. Carbonate of lime is formed from the carbonic acid which was united with the ammonia. These changes go on gradually.

All this may be, and no doubt often is the case, but we much doubt if this forms the true solution of the mysterious operation of gypsum. If this be the true cause, why is not the action of gypsum is not uniform? Why does it act like magic in one field, and have no perceptible operation in another? If it is owing to the affinity which its acid has for ammonia and that ammonia is equally diffused throughout the air, why should it not operate as well in one place as another? and as well in one soil as another?

### SCIONS OF SWEET APPLES.

We understand that our great and good friend Adam Mott of Wilton has a very good variety of sweet winter apples. Those in want of scions can obtain some from him.

Original.

### THE FAMOUS "WHEAT QUESTION."

MR. HOLMES:—Your correspondent, Mr. Jenne of Peru, has given this subject a very liberal discussion. The subject is a very important one, inasmuch as wheat is the most valuable of any kind of grain, and as this kind of crop when managed skilfully yields an abundant profit to the farmer. In a number of instances 40 bushels to the acre have been raised in our own State. Suppose that wheat is valued at only \$1.25 per bushel—this will give fifty dollars for the produce of one acre—add to this the straw, which if the grain be cut in good season, and the same be managed by the hand of Farmer Thrifty and judiciously given to stock in winter, is worth ten dollars more, which gives a profit of sixty dollars per acre. And again, it is said that the straw of wheat makes more and better manure than that of any other kind—and it is said that a crop of wheat exhausts the soil less than any other kind of grain. These considerations should inspire our farmers with a zeal that is not easily disheartened to press forward in the business of growing great crops of wheat. Now many difficulties have arisen which have in some instances well nigh discouraged the wheat grower, viz: the diseases, &c. to which this kind of grain is liable. Although no complete remedy has been discovered for these evils, still I think that our farmers should have good courage under the hope that wheat growing will yet become a very lucrative business. Farmer Thrifty says that he has determined to commence a series of experiments on growing wheat, varying the mode of experimenting each year till he can find a remedy for the evils complained of; and although he may not succeed in full in realizing his wishes, still he has determined to make a strong effort to accomplish his purpose. And now Mr. Editor, suppose that the whole State of Maine could be animated by the same fire that has stimulated the breast of Farmer Thrifty; and farther, suppose that the strong hand of the government can be actively felt in accomplishing a purpose so desirable, what wonders may not such concentrated power enlightened by science and stimulated by patriotism produce? Perhaps it may be a task to remove all the evils that stand in the way of the wheat grower, but if a farmer will cultivate his soil well, apply the right kind of manure, select the right kind of soil, and pay the best attention to his seed, and scatter lime upon his wheat fields with a liberal hand; if he will often plough in the green clover to enrich his soil, he may reap a rich reward indeed for his industry and skill. Changing of seed wheat is of immense importance—this should

ften be done and never neglected by our farmers—this can easily be done as often as necessary if there can be a union of efforts and means. If there can be a union of efforts not only wheat growing but every other branch of husbandry may be carried forward to a height that will astonish all Europe long before "the year 1900."

It may be thought by some that the General Government may in some form give encouragement or support to the agricultural interest; others may think that such a measure will overthrow the liberties of the people, but I opine that if the government will give a spirited encouragement to the intelligent, industrious, virtuous farmer, such a measure will have the effect to render national liberty absolutely safe. It is not my purpose to discuss the subject of what mode or amount of support the General Government shall give to agriculture, but I believe it should co-operate with the State governments in prosecuting the mighty work. I think it must be a sluggish government indeed that is unwilling to cherish the agricultural interest. If our statesmen are wise and patriotic every other branch of national industry will keep pace with the rapid strides of agricultural improvement, and our country will truly become "the noblest empire of time."

J. E. ROLFE.

Rumford, Feb'y, 1841.

#### KENNEBEC CO. AG. SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Masonic Hall, in this town, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1841. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year, viz.

G. A. Benson, *President*.

Amos Nourse, *Vice President*.

E. Holmes, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Wm. Noyes, *Recording Secretary*.

P. Benson, Jr., *Treasurer*.

S. Wood Jr., of Winthrop.

R. D. Lincoln, of Hallowell.

Dudley Haines, of Readfield.

Dr. P. Baldwin, of Mt. Vernon.

N. Pierce, of Monmouth.

Moses Taber, of Vassalboro'.

James Page, of Augusta.

T. O. Howe, *General Agent*.

Nathan Foster.

Elijah Wood,

Alden Sampson,

John Haines,

Samuel Davis,

Oliver Bean,

G. W. Fairbanks,

Oaks Howard,

Paine Wingate,

R. G. Lincoln,

Harrison Parlin,

Saml. Benjamin,

John Haines,

J. R. Bachelder,

Oliver Bean,

E. Holmes,

D. Baldwin,

A. Sampson,

*Voted*, That the next Cattle Show and Fair, be held in Readfield.

*Voted*, To assess the sum of one dollar on each member.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society. They will consider this as an official notice of their election:

John O. Craig, T. E. Fogg, John Smith, J. R. Bachelder,

Elisha, Prescott, Edward Fuller, Lewis Davis, Lot M.

Morrill, Nath'l Kent, John Smith Jr. Geo. S. Carrier,

Sam'l Carrier, Moses Whittier, John Lambert, Wm.

Harvey, H. Pierce, Dudley Fogg, David Elliot, Jona.

Whittier, Jonas P. Neal, L. W. Hunton, Daniel Hans-

comb, Josiah Whittier, Moses Whittier, Jr. Charles

Bean, Henry White, John Blake, Sam'l Davis, Frank-

lin Bean, Jotham Crane and Franklin Merriam.

On motion of Dr. D. Baldwin of Mt. Vernon,

*Voted*, That the Trustees procure twenty one Vols.

of the Maine Farmer, to be awarded in premiums at

the next Cattle Show and Fair.

#### BLACK SEA WHEAT.

From the experience of the past year, the Black Sea wheat appears to be best calculated to withstand the evils which have hitherto prevailed, against the wheat crop in this state. Those who are desirous of trying it, will learn by advertisements in our paper where it is to be found. We have seen specimens of Mr. Wood's and others, and can speak unhesitatingly of its good appearance.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

It will probably be recollected by our readers, that in the 27th number and 8th volume of this paper, we published a communication over the signature of H. A. Pitts, which contained some very strong insinuations

against the character of Mr. Thomas White: at the time it was offered by Mr. Pitts we refused to publish it, until Mr. Pitts demanded as a right, to have it inserted as an advertisement, and we supposed ourselves obliged to comply, in as much as we had advertised to insert at the usual rates, and we did not suppose that we were at all holden for its contents. Since its publication Mr. White has called upon us for an explanation; and we feel bound to make an apology to him for giving publicity to any thing derogatory to his character. We have been acquainted with Mr. White for some six or seven years, and from what we know his character is above reproach.

Winthrop, March 5, 1841. NOYES & ROBBINS.

#### Second Agricultural Meeting at the State House.

We did not get into the meeting in season to hear the remarks of those who first addressed the meeting. The committee, to whom the resolution was committed at the last meeting, made a report concluding with the following proposition. They propose to offer the premiums of different values on each of the following soils, viz. clay, sandy and loam, for the first second and third best courses of experiments on each—not less than ten, by any one competitor on sowing wheat. The same number on the same class of soils, on growing Indian corn, also on growing potatoes, under such rules and regulations as they, or the officers they may authorize for the purpose, may direct.

Dr. Prescott of Farmington had addressed the meeting, and the Hon. Mr. Fletcher of the Senate from Somerset was about concluding his remarks—He observed that farmers until lately had scouted the idea of scientific men teaching them any thing in farming, that it was comparatively a late period since they could consent to read papers devoted to agriculture, and even now there were very many who could not be induced to take one. He thought more had been learned, and more improvement had been made in agriculture for 15 years past than for 45 years previous. He felt ready to pledge himself to pursue and advocate any course which the farmers may point out for them and believing it to be his duty and that it is demanded of him by the best interests of the community.

Mr. Chadbourn of Eastport—The Chairman—said if no other person wished to occupy the time he would take the liberty to make a few remarks. When he first heard of the bounty offered on wheat he thought that it indicated a want of forecast—That it seemed like giving a bounty to a man for raising his own bread. He now thinks if the bounty had been offered for the best experiments in raising wheat it would have been better, still he was now convinced that the principle was a good one. It promoted industry. We are bound to feed the poor that we have among us altho' they may be idlers and vagabonds but the industrious man should be the one to receive rewards. We have it from high authority that those who do not work shall not eat.

If it were an error to give a bounty on wheat without going into experiments upon the mode of raising, and even if it did but little good as some may perhaps contend, still the money was by no means lost. It went into the pockets of the people, and if the State wanted money, she could call upon the people and they would assist in her need. If it were not certain that we should get our money's worth for the experiment proposed, yet many would be prompted to do what they would not do without some such stimulus.

In his neighborhood it had been thought that wheat could not be raised. Yet he was certain that it was in reality a wheat country. The geological formations were slate and lime, which formed the basis of a good wheat soil, and the bounty had prompted some to sow wheat, and they had actually made the discovery, for it was a discovery to them, that they could grow wheat. Now, if the small sum proposed in the report should be voted, it would materially assist those who wished to try the experiments. Many individuals would try them who could not afford to do it with out some such aid.

We do not live for ourselves alone, and it is right that we should endeavor to aid each other, and it seems that the Legislature is bound to come forward and lend its aid.

He wished here to observe that altho' the farming interest is great, he did think, and he presumed the farmers themselves did wish it to be thought the paramount interest. But it is the basis of all other interest, for it furnishes all that we eat, and therefore if any thing is done for agriculture it is done for all. It seems in this way more universal in its application. If there be any logic in this, the legislature is bound to come forward and aid the great interests of the State.

Some say, because it will take much time to perform these experiments, it should not be done. Is this true? Every one says that one or two years would not be sufficient. Now if it is necessary to consume so much time to perform them, we should reflect how much is lost by delay. He thought that they should not be postponed, until no body but posterity should be benefitted. It is true we should do all we can for posterity, but we should first aid ourselves.

There is another consideration. Foreign countries expend an immense amount of money to encourage their agriculture. In England, in France and in other parts of Europe they call it good policy to aid this interest all that is in their power.

The natural soil of England does not equal that of Maine in fertility. Two hundred years ago they could not sustain their population by what they raised upon their own soil.

Now facts show that their increased population is well sustained by their own productions. Now this is something to think of. There they look upon these things with intense interest, because if they do not use every exertion their immense population will starve. We should look out for our own benefit, and not scorn to learn from our enemies. We should take the advantage of foreign experience as well as any other.

Another thing is mentioned sometimes, in objection to the proposed aid. The fact that the State owes two millions of dollars. He had looked at this fact with anxiety. Perhaps we shall all die before the debt can be paid, for if we should raise \$400,000 per annum to pay the current expenses of government, and pay a certain per cent of our debt, it would take twenty years to pay it all. But this should not discourage us, for he held it certain that we had no other resources but our own industry for paying our debt. Our wild lands which others look upon as so valuable will never do it. The only way we can realize a dollar from these lands is to put settlers upon them, and create as it were taxable property. The debt must be paid. Our honor and every thing is pledged to do it, and in order to do it we must run a little more into debt, and by instituting experiments of the kind proposed, stimulate industry and increase taxable property.

Mr. Drew of Augusta observed that it seemed to him that much argument was unnecessary to urge the people to aid the interests of agriculture. The difficulty lies in the modus operandi, the way to do it. Had some doubts whether the mode of giving a bounty on crops only was the best, although it was true that you may increase the crop and thereby promote industry. The proposition was new, and the effect would be to gain knowledge. Manure is the farmer's capital—manure is the food of plants, and hence becomes the subsistence of all that we raise. It seemed to him that not so much is known in this respect as should be. Who actually knows the relative value of the manures now used? Experiments would teach this were of paramount importance. Private individuals could not afford to institute experiments for the public good, and if it is for the public interest, certainly the public should aid and encourage it, and he thought in no other way could it be done so exactly and definitely, as in the mode proposed.

Mr. Adams of Augusta—thought that the subject had been pretty thoroughly discussed many very excellent arguments had been brought forward, and he presumed that those who had listened had made up their minds. As there was another subject upon the table and the evening far spent he moved the acceptance of the report.

Mr. Thatcher—Thought it well to dispose of the subject and take up that of the Agricultural Society. That question was now pending before the Legislature, and ought to be acted upon soon. He was confident that the interests of Agriculture was sufficient every day, and demanded prompt and energetic action.

After some further conversation the report was accepted, and the subject of the Agricultural Society made the order for the next meeting on next Wednesday evening.

We hope that there will be a general turn out among the Farmers next Wednesday evening. We must come up to the work. Legislators look to the people for guidance and when they once know they will be generally anxious to do it.

#### BLIGHT IN WHEAT.

MR. EDITOR,—As there is a laudable inquiry as to the cause and nature of blight on small grains, and quite a variety of opinions, it will be difficult to get correct results, except by close observation of facts. I therefore state some relative to my own grain, which came under my observation the past season. First, as to the nature and cultivation of the soil, as

think this ought always to be noticed, where result are expected to aid inquiries into the nature and cause of effects. My farm is mostly level, except some gentle undulations, where it declines towards Cedar Brook. The soil is generally a dark-brown loam, five to eight inches deep, resting on a tenacious sub-soil, one to three feet deep, easily penetrated by a spade, under which is a coarse, loose gravel. That part which declines towards the brook, may, therefore, be termed a gravelly loam. My winter wheat, and rye, were both badly injured by rust, or blight; but the facts I propose to notice relate to Siberian spring wheat, the seed I have heretofore found the least liable to blight. I had two small pieces, of about two and a half acres each; one was in an old orchard, the trees thinned out, descending towards the brook. The year before, it received about one hundred loads of muck, spread and ploughed under deep, and harrowed, and then about fifty loads of good barnyard manure, spread on the field, and also harrowed in. Part was planted with potatoes, the ground first furrowed, the seed dropped, and covered by two back furrows, in the form of a ridge. The other part was back furrowed, the ridges a little flattened with a rake, to clear off small stones, &c., then planted with ruta baga. The turnips were very good; the potatoes a fair crop. This piece was early ploughed last spring; well harrowed; the wheat brined and limed, and sowed about a bushel and a peck to the acre. The other piece was a deep loam; ploughed the year before nearly ten inches deep, and thoroughly harrowed; then about sixty loads of fine manure spread on the whole, and again well harrowed. About two acres were planted with Swedish turnips; the remainder a patch of corn and potatoes; all very fine. Last spring it was prepared like the other field, except that a part had slacked lime spread, at the rate of one hundred bushels per acre; harrowed and sowed in like manner. Both pieces came up well; looked promising until about the 1st of May, when I perceived the grain at a stand: on examining it, I found the larvæ of the fly were very thick. It however soon tillered, and by June appeared again promising. The latter part of June it began to head; and part indicated a large crop. July the 31 I examined it particularly; the most forward was in the milk; the straw bright and healthy, so far as I observed. The next day, about three o'clock P. M., we had a sudden gust of wind, accompanied with lightning, rain and some little hail. It cleared away before sunset; the Sabbath following was a delightful, clear day, and so was the succeeding day. On Monday, about ten o'clock A. M., I visited one of the fields, apprehending that some of the largest grain might be lodged; anticipating no other damage from the shower. But, to my astonishment, I found it covered with rust, or blight, rustling in the wind like dry leaves, and the straw appeared perfectly dead. I hastened to the other field, and, if possible, found it still worse. We cut it soon after, and shall not get more than a third of a crop of shrivelled grain. On close examination, I perceived not the least effect on the wheat, where the lime was spread, but the clover appeared more rank, as it was seeded down. I have, for a few years past, noticed with care the progress of insects, and blight, upon grain, but never before witnessed so sudden a transition from health to death in grain. I hope some of your scientific correspondents will express their views on the subject, and hereafter follow it up by close observation.

It is worthy of notice, that, at the same time, the outer edges, and many whole leaves, on all my young pear trees, were blighted, turned black, most y dropped off; and it was some weeks before they reanimated, but not a pear came to maturity.

Yours, respectfully,

DAVID L. DODGE.

Cedar Brook, Plainfield, New Jersey, Dec. 26, 1840.

Original.

THE GRACE.

A leaf from a Scotchman's note book.

A shoe coming loose from the fore foot of the white horse, at the beginning of the ascent of mount Tauriza, the postillion dismounted, twisted the shoe off, and put it in his pocket.

We had not mounted half a mile higher, when coming to a flinty piece of road, the poor devil lost another shoe, and from off his other fore foot; I then got out of the chaise in good earnest, and seeing a house about a quarter of a mile to the left hand, with a great deal to do, I prevailed upon the postillion to turn up to it. The look of the house, and of every thing about it as we drew nearer, soon reconciled me to the disaster. I was a little farm house, surrounded with about twenty acres of vineyard, about as much corn—and close to the house on one side, was a potagerie, of an acre and a half, full of every thing which could make plenty in a French peasant's house, and on the other side was a little wood, which furnished wherewithal to

dress it. It was about eight in the morning when I got to the house—so I left the postillion to manage his point as he could, and for mine, I walked directly into the house.

The family consisted of an old grey headed man, and his wife, with five or six sons and sons in law, and their several wives, and a joyous genealogy descended from them.

They were all sitting down together to their lentil soup; a large wheaten loaf was in the middle of the table, and a flagon of wine at each end of it promised joy through the stages of the repast—'twas a feast of love.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful cordiality, would have me sit down at the table—my heart was sat down the moment I entered the room; so I sat down at once like a son of the family; and to invest myself in the character as speedily as I could, I instantly borrowed the old man's knife, and taking up the loaf, cut myself a hearty luncheon, and as I did I saw a testimony in every eye, not only of an honest welcome mixed with thanks, that I had not seemed to doubt it.

Was it this, or tell me nature, what else it was that made this morsel taste so sweet—and to what magic I owe it, that the draught I took of their flagon was so delicious with it, that they remain upon my palate to this hour?

If the supper was to my taste—the grace which followed it was much more so.

When supper was over the old man gave a knock upon the table with the haft of his knife, to bid them to prepare for the dance; the moment the signal was given, the women and girls ran all together into the back apartment to tie up their hair—and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their sabots; and in three minutes every soul was ready, upon a little esplanade before the house to begin. The old man and his wife came out last, and placing me betwixt them, sat down upon a sofa of turf before the door.

The old man had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer upon the *vielle*—and at the age he was then of, touched it well enough for the purpose. His wife sung now and then a little to the tune, then intermitted and joined her old man again as their children and grand children danced before them.

It was not till the middle of the second dance, when from some pause in the movement, wherein they all seemed to look up, I fancied I could distinguish an elevation of spirit different from that which is the cause or effect of simple jollity. In a word I thought I beheld religion mixed in the dance, but as I had never seen her so engaged, I should have looked upon it now as one of the illusions of an imagination which is eternally misleading me, had not the old man, as soon as the dance ended, said, that this was their constant way; and that all his life long he had made it a rule, after supper was over, to call out his family to dance and rejoice; believing, he said, that a cheerful and contented mind, was the best sort of thanks to heaven that an illiterate peasantry could pay.

Or a learned prelate either, said I.

W.

Dec. 1840.

Original.

MR. EDITOR:—There can be no doubt, but salt, in the interior of Maine, is much more beneficial to the growth of crops than it has heretofore been thought to be. I mixed some with ashes and lime, and as a top dressing, it exceeded my expectation. Two bushels of salt and two of lime, and ten of ashes, is the cheapest top dressing I ever used.

Course Salt,	\$1.34.
Ashes,	1.25.
Lime,	1.40.
	\$3.99.

Harrow or cultivate in, so that we do not move the atmosphere instead of the soil, good for all kinds of vegetables. Salt is known to be a great promoter of vegetables, used as it should be, still 1000 bushels to the acre, would ruin the crop. If mixed with compost, or barn manure it is excellent, if mixed with ashes, you may raise roots to a great rate.

STALL-FEEDING.

In stall-feeding, the quantity of food given should be in proportion to the weight of the animal; an ox will eat a little less than one-fifth of his weight per day of cabbages, and about a third of his weight of common turnips, besides hay to counteract the superabundant moisture of the roots. About a sixth part of his weight, with the addition of dry food, is the proper allowance per day of potatoes or carrots. One pound of oil-cake and one of hay for every hundred pounds weight of this animal, is the usual allowance per day of this food; the quantity of the former being increased as the fattening progress until it is one-half more than the first.

Every load of hay and sufficient litter given to beasts while fattening on roots and oil-cake, will make seven loads of dung, one load of which, if kept under shelter, is more efficacious than two of common barn

manure. Mr. Moody littered forty-five oxen while fattening with twenty wagon-loads of wheat-stubble, mown after the crop had been carried, and the product of dung, when well fermented, was six hundred tons: another trial with thirty-six cows and four horses, while eating fifty tons of hay, and twenty acres of straw used as litter, made three hundred tons of rotten dung, in good order for the land. Every acre of stubble, after carrying the wheat crop, should be carefully mown, and taken to the cattle-yard, there to be stacked, for winter use.

Original.

MAY NOT OUR BOG LAND BE MADE OUR BEST ENGLISH HAY MOWING LAND?

MR. HOLMES:—From some experience, a little reading, and my own reasoning upon the above subject, I think that I am prepared to say that bog land where there is a depth of mud sufficient, may be made our very best English hay mowing land. But comparatively little of our low boggy lands are so situated that they raise much good stock hay, yet they have had the wash of all our upland, and must be the deposit of vegetable manure ever since the flood. The prairies of Illinois are as I am informed made of exactly the same soil of our bogs, only it is supposed that it was once the bottom of a lake or pond now rendered sufficiently dry by the water finding an outlet. What need is there of going to Illinois, when we can, by ditching, drain all our land of that kind which we have (which is not a little) and make it equally as productive as their land? Dr. Dana has found that putting mud with alkalis makes exactly the food of plants, as thereby the mud will send out what he calls geino which is the food of plants. The same I contend for has been done all over Europe, and in some of the American States. The Survey of the Rev. Mr. Colman shows what has been done in Massachusetts. The writings of old Cornaro shows what he did in Italy. And I think I have shown in some measure what may be done here.

My experience is that the very first thing is to drain the land dry by ditching. Then clear and burn it over as well as you can, suffering no stumps to burn which would leave unsightly holes. It must be watched while burning, so that the fire shall not spread, or burn the stumps, or the soil off too deep. Then sow Herds grass, Fowl meadow, Red top, and other English grass seed, and I have growing those kinds of grass on land that a few years produced nothing of value, and was only the abode of snakes, frogs and toads. If I am right in my belief it will be no small benefit to the farming interest in this country. I am about testing it in another bog and with the most flattering prospects.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, 1841.

P. S. I have ditched one half around ten acres, a joining occupants making the other half of the ditch. Cleared five acres and seeded decently the fall past, and have kept an exact account of the cost. It has not exceeded five dollars per acre but a very trifle. I travelled four miles to do it every day I worked on the bog.

Preserving Apples.—An esteemed friend presented us a few evenings since, with his own land, a basket of fine apples of various kinds. On remarking to him that it had been generally observed this year that apples had not kept well, he said his kept well all seasons and in cellars damp or dry. His mode of management with them is, to lay them in a cool chamber for a few days or weeks in the autumn, according to the state of the weather, taking care not to expose them to a frost. On removing them to the cellar he has prepared some dry flour barrels, with perhaps half a dozen stones of the size of the fist at the bottom of each. These serve to absorb the moisture and to preserve a pure atmosphere at the bottom of the cask. It is not too late for those who have this delicious fruit to adopt this simple and philosophical mode of preserving it.—*Cabotville Chronicle*.

An interesting case is before the Supreme Court of the United States, involving some important consequences, and some millions of dollars in property. The pith of the question at issue is whether the sale of slaves imported into the State of Mississippi is valid. The Constitution of Mississippi prohibits the importation for purposes of merchandise, and the question is whether the sale is vitiated. Mr. Walker, one of the Senators from Mississippi, opened the case in favor of the validity of the sale. Mr. Jones, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Webster, are engaged in the case. The Amistad case is postponed on account of this one.

Delaware is the only state in the Union which has no distilleries. It is also remarkable that it has an actual "surplus revenue," amounting to a million and a half of dollars.



## AGRICULTURAL.

## DR. JACKSON'S SURVEY OF RHODE ISLAND.

(Continued.)

Night soil is a very powerful manure, and may be composted with peat to great advantage, provided it is thoroughly limed, in order to effect its decomposition. It is thus deprived of its peculiar odor, and gives off ammonia in great quantities, so as to saturate the peat.

After considering the numerous methods of preparing peat composts, I ought to urge the farmers throughout the state, to begin forthwith to collect and prepare large quantities of this manure for the improvement of their farms, and I have no doubt but the produce of the land will soon be more than doubled. Every farmer who has a bog or swamp, whenever his business will allow him time, and the peat can be dug, ought to obtain large quantities and throw it up on the uplands to drain, by which its weight will be very much diminished, and by atmospheric influences its quality is improved, especially if it is exposed to the action of frost. It may then be transported to the barn yard or hog styes, and then be converted into compost by mixture with animal excrements. Or it may be made into heaps in the corners of the fields, where it is to be used, fish, dung or some animal matters being mixed with it. Lime may be put in at the same time with animal matters, or it may be introduced early in the spring, when the compost is dug over, in case it has remained through the winter.

It is desirable that the farmer should know how much manure he has on hand, that he may make his calculations accordingly. This may be ascertained at any time, provided the compost is piled in heaps of a regular form, so that it may be measured like cord wood.

Composts ought to be covered during the winter by means of a thatching of straw and a few boards, so as to prevent the action of water. When the crust is frozen, the interior of the mass is preserved from loss by rain, but much is lost before the surface freezes. Some farmers have a regular compost house or shed, erected for the safe-keeping of the manures, and the compost have so little odor that they may be kept near the barn or house without any unpleasant effect.

The following table represents the quantity of matter contained in 100 grains of dry peat and swamp muck that is taken up by digestion at a temperature of 180° F., by a saturated solution of carbonate of ammonia:

- No. 1. Swamp muck from Dyer's swamp, near the foot of Miantonomah Hill, Newport, 27 grains.  
 2. Swamp muck, Dr. Harris, Greenville, 25  
 3. Do. do. T. T. Hazard, W. Greenwich, 20  
 4. Do. do. Flat Pond Meadow, Dr. Harris, 19.5  
 5. Do. do. Weaver's Hill, W. Greenwich, 12.5  
 6. Peat, W. Rhodes, Rivulet farm, 12.0  
 7. Do. Nooseneck factories, W. Greenwich, 10.0  
 8. Do. Nooseneck Hill, do. 8.5  
 9. George Dawley, Nooseneck Hill, 7.0

In the above experiments it is perceived that swamp muck generally yields a larger proportion of soluble matter to the carbonate of ammonia than peat. This, in a measure, is owing to its more completely decomposed state, but after peat is fermented it will yield a much larger proportion of soluble matter than swamp muck.

I mixed 25 grains of dry peat from the Rivulet farm, with an equal weight of caustic lime, and dropped on water until the lime was slaked, then mixed them together by rubbing the mass in a mortar, and left it for 24 hours. On adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia and digesting at 140° F., it was found that 2.64 grains of vegetable matter was taken up.

I also tried the experiment with peat, and one-tenth its weight of lime, and obtained 2.80 grains, or 0.16 more than in the former experiment. This experiment demonstrates the fact, that lime does not render peat insoluble, and that it exerts no unfavorable influence in the compost is evident from the chemical nature of the operations which take place.

The ammoniacal solutions above mentioned, consist of the apocrenate and the erenate, with a small proportion of phosphate of ammonia.

Mr. Henry L. Kendall, of Providence, during the past winter, has been engaged in the preparation of peat compost. The peat being mixed with night soil, did not appear to have undergone a complete decomposition. He dug it over this spring, (May, 1840), and put in a quantity of lime, which in ten days completed the process, and the whole is now reduced to a black powder, or pulp, having a strong ammoniacal odor.

This gentleman is engaged in the business of soap making, and has advantageously employed his waste liquors by sprinkling them on the soil. He will find it advantageous to mix the salt liquors with peat, since the solution contains a considerable proportion of alkaline matter that will render the peat soluble.

The Rivulet farm peat, when boiled with a solution of carbonate of potash, the alkaline solution being poured off, and renewed so long as any color was produced, yielded in 100 grains of the dry peat,

Soluble matter, 37.0 by loss of weight.  
 Insoluble matter, 63.0

100.0

This process does not represent the present amount of soluble matter in the peat, and is inexact, since it is impossible to wash out the last traces of potash from the fibrous matter.

Chemical analysis of peat from the estate of Elias Phinney, Esq., Lexington, Mass., made for comparison with those of Rhode-Island. It was sent to me in as dry a state as is required when it is used for fuel, but it still contained water in considerable proportions. One hundred grains of the peat dried at 300° F., weighed 74 grains, loss 26 grains, water. The dry peat was burned in a platina crucible, and left 5.0 ashes of a gray color. The vegetable matter by difference, is 69.0. The ashes analyzed, yielded

Silica, 1.0  
 Alumina, iron, and manganese, 0.6  
 Phosphate of lime, 3.0

4.6

100 grains of the dry peat would give 7 grains of ashes, and 93 grains of vegetable matter.

Analysis of peat from Block-Islands, dried for fuel. Dried completely at 300° F., 100 grains of the peat lost 25.25 grs. of water

The dry peat = 74.76 grs. burned in a platina crucible, left 9.35 grs. white ashes.

Difference = 63.40 vegetable matter.

The ashes analyzed, yielded

Silica, 4.55  
 Alumina and per-oxide of iron, 0.75  
 Carbonate and phosphate of lime, 1.10

6.40

Deduct ashes of filter,

.05 gra.

6.35

100 grains of the dry peat will contain 1.8 of vegetable matter, and 8.2 of ashes.

It is evident that these peats resemble each other very closely, and will of course answer alike for fuel or manure.

Analysis of peat from the Rivulet farm. Specimen No. 1. One hundred grains of the dried peat, burned, gave 63 grains of white ashes, which are composed of

Silica, 8.0  
 Alumina, ox. iron, and manganese, 2.2

13.0

It consists of

Vegetable matter, 87.0  
 Silica, 8.0  
 Alumina, ox. iron, and manganese, 2.2  
 Phosphate of lime, 2.8

100.0

A specimen of peat from the estate of Messrs. Christopher and William Rhodes, in Pawtuxet, yielded as follows:

100 grains of the peat in its dry state consists of

Vegetable matter, 88.6  
 Silica, 9.0  
 Alumina, ox. iron, manganese and phosphate of lime, 1.9

100.0

Other analyses of peat will be found in the tables appended to this report.

## Some practical Observations on Planting Fruit Trees.

By J. W. RUSSELL, Superintendent at Mount Auburn.

The planting of fruit trees, both for ornament and profit, has, no doubt, been more or less practised from the earliest period, in all civilized countries, and through successive generations, to the present time. If this be true, which I take for granted, a question may be asked, as follows:—What can be suggested that is new, or that is not already known, in the art of planting trees? My answer would be, nothing: for I am willing to confess that all the knowledge which I have been able to obtain, in this delightful work of man, was, without doubt, well known and practised long before I became acquainted with the profession of a gardener. However, sensible as I am of the truth of my last statement, I still think that a great many individuals, who are in the habit of planting trees annually, have not yet obtained the requisite knowledge that will enable them to plant a tree in the best possible manner; therefore, I have been induced to make these observations, expressly for the perusal of those persons who are not already acquainted with this desirable art; and if no more than one individual should be able to glean a particle of information from them, which will be of service to him, my object will be in some measure attained.

The first consideration, in planting trees, is, to have a good foundation to begin upon, viz., a fertile soil; and the greater the depth, the greater will be the result. I shall suppose that an orchard of apple trees is to be planted the coming spring, where there is a depth of soil that will average from one to one and a half feet, and which is, at the present time, a grass field, or has been under tillage one or more years. If there is a stone wall around the field, there to remain, and not to be removed, instead of planting the whole, or part of the field, I should give the preference to the ground near the stone wall, for the planting of the trees, in the following manner, viz:—*twenty-one feet* apart in the row, and distant from the wall *eight or ten feet*. The great advantage of this method over that of field planting, is, that the whole of the ground will be clear for such uses as it may be judged will be the most profitable, and the fruit trees having been planted where I have proposed, the cultivator may rest assured that they have been placed in the situation which is the best adapted for their present and future welfare, and, consequently, where they will afford the greatest profit.

If the planting of the trees near the wall, or otherwise be adopted, in either case the soil must be well prepared for their reception, by ploughing very deep, twelve feet in width, and the length as far as the wall extends, or the ground that is intended to be planted. If this had been done in the autumn, the frosts through the winter would meliorate the earth, and the planting would be performed with less labor in the spring. But if this part of the work has not been done, the whole can be completed in the spring. I prefer ploughing the land as deep as practicable so to do, to the practice of digging out holes or pits, for reasons that I think will appear satisfactory to every one. First, the roots will have a greater range of ground to extend themselves in search of food and nutriment, which is indispensably necessary for their well doing. In three or four years the trees will speak for themselves, for they are great tale tellers if they do not receive due attention. Secondly, the ground between the trees will amply pay for the manuring, by cropping it with vegetables, three or four years after which period it may be laid down to grass.

But if planting in holes be deemed the most convenient method to pursue, be sure to have them opened more than twice as large as the roots of the trees will require at the time of planting; for the making of a small hole, and crowding the roots therein, and then stamping them down with your feet, is a sorry piece of work, and cannot be too much deprecated. If the fertile soil, in hole planting, be not more than a foot deep, take out at least six inches of the under strata, and replace it with the broken sods, well mixed with the best surface soil you have at hand for it will be of much greater benefit to the tree at the bottom of the hole, than at the top.

Taking up the trees, for the purpose of replanting, is a part of the operation that needs great care and attention, in order to remove them without mutilating or breaking the roots. I have never seen a tree yet that I thought had too many roots, but on the contrary, I have been frequently an eye-witness of those which have been divested of them by careless removal. A good method to be observed in digging up trees is, to begin at a proper distance from the stem, and take away the earth on one side first, and undermine the roots as much as possible; then go to the other side, and take off the surface soil carefully, so that it can be ascertained how the roots are situated, and with a little more exertion, it will be found that the tree may be easily taken out, on the side you first began your operations upon.

I now come to the final planting of the trees, supposing the ground to be in the best possible state for their reception. If they are to be brought from a distance, care must be taken to secure the roots from the sun and drying winds, which would have an injurious effect upon them; neither should the roots be allowed to be uncovered on the ground at the time of planting; they should be taken only from the covering as they are wanted.

Having placed the tree in the situation allotted for it, by no means deep in the ground, (for it is better to err in planting shallow than too deep,) begin to arrange the lower tier of roots by leading and spreading them out carefully and regularly, not placing one across another, but giving each root its natural position, having a man to assist, in order to steady the tree, and to give the earth as it is wanted; direct him to place the mould where the tree is held by the hand, which will be near the trunk where the roots issue from; then spread it evenly, over the roots, and so proceed around the tree; this done, fill up with the earth until the next tier of roots is reached, and be sure to adjust it firmly with your hands, in order to be certain that there are no hollow places.

ces or cavities which have not been well filled up: arrange the roots as before, and cover them in the same manner as the first; and so continue on, bedding the roots in regular order, but more especially the small fibrous ones, tier after tier, until the whole are covered over two inches below the surface of the ground; then tread the earth gently around the tree, and work the surface over lightly with the spade, which will give it a finished appearance, and the operation is complete.

It will be perceived that treading and beating the earth solid upon the roots, more especially the small fibrous ones, is not recommended in these remarks, as the writer is of opinion that the roots are very much injured by such foul treatment.

The same system of planting is recommended for forest trees, only the tops should not be pruned like a bean pole, but in a conical form, or as nearly resembling the shape of the Lombardy poplar as possible; the branches only to be shortened, and not cut off close to the main stem.—*Hort Mag.*

J. W. RUSSELL.

Moun t Auburn, Cambridge, Jan. 1841.

Original.

### ASSOCIATIONS AMONG FARMERS AND MECHANICS.

Voluntary associations for mutual improvement are among the great laws in the progress of society. The learned professions, so called, have in various ways made use of these, and the courses of study in college, the lectures, experiments, &c. are not unlike the operations of the best conducted voluntary associations among mechanics in our cities and large towns, either in their matter, manner, or effects, except that in the latter there is a more direct attention to the useful and practical. This will be more apparent when we consider that many of the lectures delivered before Lyceums and Mechanic Associations are the same that were prepared for and actually delivered before the students in a college or seminary. Such associations, then, furnish many of the benefits of a college to the productive classes without its expensiveness, and if the lectures to which their members listen are preceded or followed by appropriate reading, they will be enabled to grasp and understand the subject. This imposes the necessity of such associations being the owners of good libraries, since each member cannot be able to provide one for his exclusive use.

Associations for mutual improvement among the productive classes have generally been confined to mechanics in large towns, and by them have been carried to a high state of usefulness. Miss Martineau, in her admirable work "How to Observe" expresses a just idea in the following neat sentence, "An artizan population is a prophecy of the future, and the beginning of the fulfillment." In no class, perhaps, can be formed more active minds, a greater love of concert, a wider sympathy, more political sagacity, or of knowledge and its results in action, than among the busy, stirring Mechanics of New-England. Their close study and continual experiments in the physical sciences, the growth of which forms the character of the present age, and has a mighty influence upon the social and political institutions of the world, fit them for bold inquiries and close investigation of all subjects within the range of their observations, particularly the social state of man and the causes which have produced it. Feudal and aristocratic notions are disregarded and are tumbled into one common ruin. They dare to think freely and speak plainly, and by this becoming a habit and a principle, they know that these with their daily useful occupations have a direct influence in moulding the habits and opinions of the whole people. Every new discovery in science—every invention in the arts, come at once into their possession, and they become the instruments of their influence upon society. They are placed, to, in that situation where they feel most keenly the outward pressure of the inequalities and arbitrary usages of society, and are thus nerved up to that sharpness of feeling that induces boldness of investigation. They are communicative and strongly sympathise with each other. Every advance one of their number makes, becomes the lever of promise to all.

The strong sympathy, and the easy means of communication, which the Mechanics in large towns possess, when directed to enlarged and generous plans for mental and scientific attainments, and for the education of the young, popular philanthropic institutions, and equal laws, are among the blessings of society. That these may promote a kind and ameliorating mission among men, we would that they be mingled with the efforts and cooperation of the tillers of the soil. Their united influence would prevent the one from becoming unhappy and miserable on abstractions, and the other from being indifferent to the progress of science and the extension of knowledge.

The ease with which associations are formed among mechanics in large towns, and the opportunities they afford for an interchange of sentiment, cause them to feel but little need of a periodical devoted to their interests, a medium of communication, laboring to promote that improved social state for which they are so much inclined to pant. For purely agricultural journals, they have still less affection or sympathy. The farmer, however finding much in his *Maine Farmer* or other paper, suited to his taste and his wants, and unconscious of any inequality in the social state feels but little interest in an association for mutual improvement and satisfies himself that two or three miles travel once a week or month for the purpose is a sufficient excuse for neglecting it.

By a union of both these classes in voluntary associations for mutual improvement by lectures, debates, Essays &c. the minds of all would be quickened, the rough corners of their prejudices would be broken off, all would feel a greater interest in a paper devoted to the interests of both, and the periodical itself would soon partake of the new ideas growing out of the union and the whole productive class be inspired with a new zeal in the march towards a more perfect state. *Bangor Feb. 1841.* J.S.S.

### USEFUL CITIZENS.

We have been favored with a copy of an Address, delivered before the Mechanic Association in Bath, on the 13th ult., by Rev J. T. GILMAN, and published at the request of the Association. The subject is, "Society: viewed in some of its aspects." He divides Society into three classes—the *Useful*, the *Idle*, and the *Injurious*. In relation to the first of these classes, the address contains the following remarks, which we take pleasure in placing before our readers:—

"But who are the useful? I will endeavor to answer, though I am fully aware that my definition will come in disagreeable contact with most of the arbitrary lines that are now drawn in society. I have no doubt it will show the real proximity of those who, heretofore, have regarded themselves at a vast remove from each other. It will bring together the two extremes of a large proportion of our population, and show that, instead of looking upon one another as aliens and strangers, they ought to feel like the members of a joint-stock company, all being engaged in the same great, honorable, and worthy enterprises.

By *useful citizens*, I mean all those, no matter of what particular calling, who are exerting themselves to promote the happiness and comfort of society—those whose time is employed in such a manner as to contribute to the production of whatever is truly useful and beneficial to mankind. This is the *Laboring* class in the proper and exalted sense of that term. No matter into what particular channel the labor is directed—no matter whether performed with the *hands*, or the *mind*, or *both* if it only tends to the production of that which will satisfy any of the real wants of society. Any man who is actively engaged to bring forth a product of this character, is a useful citizen—justly entitled to the honorable name—*Laborer*.

He who shoves a plow, wields a hammer, follows a plough, or guides a ship, is in reality no more a laborer, than he who educates our youth, ministers to the sick, or imparts wholesome moral and religious instruction to all classes of community. He who binds your books is no more a laborer than he who writes them—he who makes your paper than he who spreads it over with useful and entertaining knowledge—he who works the wide speaking press than he who presides over it and takes the name—*Editor*. He who manufactures a useful article is no more a laborer, than he, who, in the capacity of a Merchant, exchanges it for some foreign article of equal value. The fact is, any man is entitled to this honorable name who is actively prosecuting some useful branch of business; and therefore, as a member of society—I enter my solemn protest against the name being monopolized by any class of useful citizens. It is a title of too much honor to be conferred in a restricted manner; and I have so much confidence, Gentlemen of the Association, in the expansive character of your benevolence, that I do not believe you have a disposition to withhold this name—this title of honor, from any person who fills an indispensable station in society. The simple word, *laborer*, ought to be considered of more importance, and is implying more merit, than all the A. B's., L. L. D's., and other high sounding titles that all the Universities and Colleges in the length and breadth of our land, are capable of conferring. Even the minister of the gospel can have no more appropriate and expressive title than *Laborer*—such is his office in the vineyard of his Divine Master. So long as I am entitled to the name—*man*, let me be called a *laboring* man, unless some painful dispensation of Providence shall deprive me of an ability to labor. If I must lose this title while in possession of mental and bodily power, let the dignified name—*man*, go with it as a companion. The Creator designed us for labor—to be laboring men; and in the language of holy writ, what *He* hath joined together, let none presume to put asun-

der." Sorry I am, that, before I close, duty will compel me to show that this honorable title of which I speak, is often assumed by those, who, instead of falling into the *useful*, must be ranked in the *injurious*, class of mankind.

If the remarks which have been made, are just, then it would seem to follow that a peculiar bond of attachment ought to exist among all useful citizens. Their exertions, though running in a thousand different channels, all ultimately end in one common interest—viz: the aid of society. Therefore, I conceive that the man who engages in the most humble occupation, if that occupation is a *useful* one, is as much entitled to the honors of mankind, as he who moves in a more conspicuous circle. There is no just reason under heaven, why the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, and the Professional man, should not share equally in the substantial honors of the world. Let a man reflect honor upon his employment, and his employment should secure honor to him. The Blacksmith should no more be ashamed of his apron, the shoe-maker of his lapstone, or the day laborer of his spade and shovel, than the Merchant should be of his shop, the Physician of the sick-room, the Clergyman of his pulpit, or the Student of his books. Away, then, with all these arbitrary and cruel divisions in society, and henceforth let the dividing lines run parallel with justice and common sense, Pope's fertile mind never gave birth to a truer saying than is contained in that often quoted couplet,

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;

Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

There is no sound and well defended reason, that I have been able to discover, why men that are *equally useful* should not be considered *equally honorable*—why the rewards of merit should not be distributed, with an impartial hand, among the meritorious." Arg.

### THE VISITOR.

CONDUCTED BY CYRIL PEARL.

Buckfield, March 6th 1841.

The undersigned having removed to Buckfield desires all communications relating to the "National Society of Literature and Science" as well as on personal business directed to this place. Publishers who exchange with the "Visitor" will please direct exchanges to Buckfield C. PEARL.

### SPRING.

The season of hope, of expectation, of care and toil advances, and it is well if we are prepared to advance with it. We have a few words for the younger portion of our readers who have during the winter been in school either as teachers or scholars.

1st. Take care and not begin your spring work too fast. You do well to lay your plans for the season and enter upon them with courage and resolution, but it is not wise to begin the severe labors with overtasking the body. Two or three days of excessive labor while the bodily powers are relaxed may do an injury from which you cannot recover during the whole season.

2d. The March winds are generally to be guarded against by prudent calculation. We need not fear them if we do not expose our persons in an improper manner, but a little carelessness when the pores of the body are opened by a free perspiration, or a neglect to guard the feet from the wet earth which have been kept dry and warm through the winter, may inflict a cold which shall prey upon the lungs and lay the foundation of permanent disease or premature death.

3d. Take care that the active labors of the season do not become an excuse for neglecting mental cultivation. It is neither necessary nor right to lay aside all interest in the studies which have occupied us during the winter. A little time for reading can be seized daily without necessarily neglecting any duty. If it is but five or ten minutes in a day it may be sufficient for grasping some valuable idea, for one good thought which shall afford employment for the mind is of vast importance. We must form the habit of mental effort while engaged in bodily toil. This need not interfere with the most faithful devotion to our daily labors. The habit of close and conservative thinking may be formed so that the mind may make real and rapid progress in any department of knowledge without detriment to present labors, and with great ultimate benefit.

4th. Our mental efforts should be more or less connected with our employments. If engaged in agriculture whether on our own farm or on that of our employer let us see to it that every day gives us some improvement in knowledge of our employment, and the principles of science connected with it. What improvement can we make in the methods of performing any species of labor? How can we improve the growth and value of domestic animals? What improvement in modes of cultivating the soil and securing the various products. If engaged in mechanical labor what improvements can we make which shall be of substantial

utility to the community? What can we do to advance the progress of science and art in the community?

#### CAST IRON OX SHOES.

MR. EDITOR:—Happening into the iron foundry of Messrs. Holmes & Robbins of Gardiner, the other day, I observed the old gentleman who dresses their wares, was busy scraping and rubbing and re-rubbing a lot of ox shoes, on examination I found that they were of cast iron, he told me that they were for a man down east, from Waldoboro' I think, and were intended for summer use. They did indeed look well as all of their castings do, but how they will do for the purpose remains to be proved. I am of the opinion that if made a little thicker they will be an excellent article for summer use, they will be cheaper wear longer, and of course be better than wrought iron shoes. I would recommend an improvement in the shape of the common ox shoe, for instead of but two corks it should have three at least, so that the foot or rather part of the foot would not cant when the animal stepped upon any hard level substance. If made of cast iron, it might be easily made with a cork all around the outside of the shoe, and this would be the better shape for a summer shoe. I leave the subject with you and the owners of these truly valuable animals. A.

#### ON THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

DR. HOLMES:—Dear Sir, I have of late noticed with great pleasure, the able hints of some writers, on the subject of teaching the elementary principles in our common schools. I do really wish for improvements, not only in the solid branches of education with beginners, but I ardently wish that a better course of instruction could be speedily adopted for beginners in the fine arts, especially in that beautiful branch, called music. Our Choirs and Bands, as I humbly believe, are suffering, as it regards ability and usefulness, more for want of a simple and thorough course, with beginners, than from any other cause. I believe, and am firmly of the opinion that a more simple and familiar arrangement of Elementary principles, in the science of music, for all beginners, would be advantageous and useful, and such a work I am now compiling, and have nearly finished the rudiments for the press. I would now submit the following question, to your highly valuable Lyceum, to be discussed at some future meeting, with the hope that I can attend and hear the arguments on both sides of the question: viz: Ought instruction in the Elementary principles of Music, to be admitted into our common schools?  
Greene Ken. Co. Feb. 18, 1841. C. R.

#### SUMMARY.

##### MAINE LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Feb. 25.—In the Senate, some petitions were presented and referred Resolves in relation to the public domain were taken up, and after some debate again laid on the table.

A message was received from the Governor communicating the resolutions of the State of Pennsylvania, relating to the public lands; also resolutions from the State of Kentucky, in relation to an amendment of the Constitution restricting the eligibility of President to one term. Referred to committee.

In the House, Mr. Garcelon introduced an order, which was passed, providing that sessions of the House commence hereafter at 6 o'clock A. M.

Leave to withdraw—was granted on petitions of Cyrus Keller et al; of John Hutchins et al; of J. Johnson; of Samuel Chesley.

Finally passed—Resolves in favor of Benjamin Chadbourne; in favor of Moses R. Ludwig; in favor of Ephraim S. Crockett.

Passed to be enacted—Bill for the relief of John McFarland, Jr.

Friday, Feb. 26.—In the Senate, Messrs. Eaton, Bolster, and Sewall, were joined to the Committee upon the order in relation to an investigation of the Insane Hospital.

The Senate adopted the amendment of the House, to the Bill reducing Capital Stock of Bank of Portland, and passed it to be engrossed.

Passed to be enacted—Resolve in favor of Benj. Chadbourne; in favor of Ephraim S. Crockett.

Passed to be engrossed—Act additional to an act in relation to Penobscot River Rail Road Corporation.

In the House, several resolves passed to be engrossed. Finally passed—Resolve in favor of Richard F. Perkins. Passed to be enacted—Bill to be set off certain lands from Pittsfield to Canaan; additional to incorporate the Female Orphan Asylum of Portland.

Saturday, Feb. 27.—In the Senate, Messrs. Cutler, Morrill, and Freeman, were joined to the Committee raised on an order from the House to investigate the doings of the Adjutant General for the years 1839 and 1840.

Passed to be enacted—An act to set off certain lands from Pittsfield, and annex the same to Canaan; an act in addition to an act to incorporate the Female Orphan Asylum in Portland.

In the House, bills to authorize 1st Parish in Cam-

den to dispose of their ministerial lot; bill for paying bounty to Penobscot Indians on Agricultural products; bill authorizing Mercantile Bank to reduce Capital stock; bill authorizing Maine Bank to reduce its Capital stock, were passed to be engrossed.

In Senate Monday, March 1.—The conferees, upon the Resolve in favor of Samuel Bassick, reported that they had met the conferees on the part of the House, that they had been unable to agree, and recommended that the Senate adhere to their vote passing the same to be engrossed, and the report was accepted. Adj.

In the House.—On motion of Mr PAINE of Sanford, ordered that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law a more complete remedy for the defendant in actions founded upon notes of hand arising from the sale of real estate, where there are covenants of warrants in the deed and the title turns out to be defective.

On motion of Mr CHADBOURNE, ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the law in relation to the powers of County Commissioners as to allow the right of appeal from their decisions respecting the location of roads, and assessment of taxes for making and repairing roads located by them over land not within the limits of any incorporated town or organized plantations, and in other cases, and also to provide more effectually for notice to parties in interest of petitions for the location and construction of roads over lands not within any incorporated town or organized plantation.

Passed to be engrossed—Bills, additional to establish the Penobscot River Rail Road Corporation—authorizing inhabitants of Waterville to dispose of old meeting house.

In Senate Wednesday March 3, On motion of Mr. Eaton, ordered, that the Secretary of the State be directed to take from his files the accounts of the Land Agent for expenditures on the Aroostook and St Johns rivers, under the resolve of 24th Jan. 1839, and subsequent resolves upon the same subjects, and deposit the same in the Land Office, together with a copy of the report of Council on the same.

Passed to be engrossed—Resolve to pay the Penobscot Indians bounty on Agricultural productions—An Act authorizing the inhabitants of Waterville to sell their old meeting house.

In the House Wednesday March 3. Attested copies of votes of town of Fayette, and also of town of Leeds, that the bill for the choice of certain officers ought to pass into a law, where presented and laid on the table.

Bills enacted—additional to act incorporate Portland Mutual Fire Insurance Co.—additional to act establishing Penobscot River Rail Road Co.—Authorizing Mercantile Bank of Bangor, to reduce its capital stock—to set off certain lands from Books to Wauville.

The Sackett's Harbor Journal states that a steam frigate of one thousand tons burden is under contract to be built for the colonial Government, at Kingston, Canada.

Slavery in Kentucky. This State will soon burst the iron bands which unite her to slavery. The Louisville Public Advertiser quotes the Lexington observer and Reporter as saying that "Kentucky would this day abolish slavery if a Convention were called to remodel her Constitution," and "concurs" in the opinion. The two papers represent in part, the two political parties in that State.

Augusta and Bangor.—A new road, says the Bangor Whig, has been opened between Freedom Village and South China, whereby the travelling distance between Augusta and Bangor has been reduced to 60 miles. The whole route is now a good carriage road, by Hampden Lower Corner, Carlton's Corner, Munroe, Brooks, Knox, Freedom and South China.

Senator from Kentucky. After numerous ballottings the Legislature of Kentucky have chosen James T. Morehead to be Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Crittenden. There were numerous candidates.

Railroads.—There are 3319 miles of railroad in use in the United States, constructed at a cost of \$6,000,000 dollars, and yielding an average of about 5 1-2 per cent; 1302 miles more are in progress of completion; and the whole number of miles projected, including finished and unfinished, and routes examined, is nearly 10,000.

Yankee Enterprise.—an immense amount of clothes pins, pails, hoe and mop handles are manufactured at Rindge and Fitzwilliam, N. H. which are taken to New Orleans, and thence two or three thousand miles up the Mississippi and Missouri, to every village or symptom of a village. A one horse wagon of those articles brings, at factory prices, about seventy-five dollars. A dozen or two of clothes pins and perhaps a mop handle, pays for a night's entertainment, and the man who takes them out to dispose of after an absence of a month or two, brings home money enough to pay for his load and one or two hundred dollars of trash pay, besides paying all his expenses out of the wagon. The Keene Sentinel says the manufacturers have a large establishment of all these articles at St. Louis, which is doing well, and would do much better were not the rates of exchange so high.—Claremont Eagle.

Death of Judge Barbour. The National Intelligencer of the 20th says that "the whole city was shocked on Tuesday morning by the information of the sudden demise of the Hon. Philip P. Barbour of Virginia, one of the associate Justices of the Supreme Court. He was in usual health and even more than usually cheerful at the time of retiring to bed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, and the next morning was found in his bed a lifeless corpse."

Discovery of a gang of thieves. A numerous gang of thieves who have been for a long time committing depredations upon the people of the adjacent country to an enormous extent, have been discovered in the town of Manchester, Ontario county, N. Y. Fourteen were arrested at one haul, large amounts of stolen property found, and arrests were still made of people before unsuspected.

Tea speculation in London. In London, the grand focus of this speculation, the loss on tea upon the day after the reception of the China news amounted to £1,250,000 sterling. Some apprehension was felt as to the probable embarrassment of the speculators.

Mathias Varina, was tried in the Municipal Court, in Boston last week, on a charge of having made an assault on Capt. James Brown, while on board the schooner Hero, at Central wharf with an intent to murder him. Capt. B's testimony did not vary materially from the accounts of the assault published in the papers at the time. He was dreadfully wounded, narrowly escaped with his life, and will always be a cripple. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, after being out about five minutes, and Varina was sentenced on Monday last, to solitary confinement seven days and confinement at hard labor seven years in the State Prison Hingham Patriot.

Great Performance of a Locomotive.—On the 5th inst., the locomotive engine 'Hichens & Harrison,' built by Messrs Baldwin, Vail & Hufty, hauled, to Philadelphia, over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, one hundred and two burden cars, loaded with the following articles of freight—1479 barrels of flour, 49 tons of iron, 1163 bushels of grain, 12 tons whiskey, oil and ship stuff, and sundry other freight, amounting in all to 251 1-2 tons, or 2240 pounds. Weight of cars 168 tons, making a total weight of 419 1-2 tons, of 2240 pounds, hauled by the engine. The average running time of the train was 10 3-4 miles per hour. Weight of engine, with water and fuel 12 tons. Weight on driving-wheels, with water, fuel and two men, 6 1-4 tons.

Fraternal Affection.—Edwards, the man who was convicted of murder in Alabama, and sentenced to be hung, was respite by the Governor. The respite was brought by the brother of Edwards, who travelled the whole distance between Tuscaloosa and Mobile on foot, arriving on the day of execution, in advance of the mail.

Not Constitutional.—The "Spy in Washington" says that Mr. —, a Representative from Virginia, was taken ill. His physicians, after a few days, attendance, expressed apprehensions that he would not recover. Mr. — continuing to grow worse, sent for a friend, to whom he communicated the apprehensions of his physician, and then said in a solemn manner, "Now my friend, I have a favour to ask; if I should die, do not let me be buried at the expense of Congress for by Jove it is unconstitutional!"

#### MARRIED.

In this town, on the 24th ult. by Eld. Starr, Mr. Nathaniel B. Frost, of Wayne, to Miss Julia Macomber, of this town.

In Nashua, N. H. March 4, by Rev. Mr. Richards, Mr. Mason P. Warren to Miss Julia Ann B. Shaw, both of Nashua, and formerly of this town.

In New York city, on the 14th inst. George H. Gossip, Esq. to Miss Mary Helen, eldest daughter of Charles Dingley, Esq. formerly of Hallowall Me.

#### DIED.

In Lowell, Mass. on Sunday last, Miss Abigail, daughter of Mr. Sewall Page, of this town, aged 20.

In China on Saturday last, Miss Olive Taylor, daughter of the late Samuel Taylor Esq. aged 26 years.

In Fairfield Mrs Ann, wife of Abel Hoxie aged 19.

In Starks, Mr. Samuel Cook aged 73.

#### BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday Feb. 22, 1841.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 205 Beef Cattle, 615 Sheep, and 90 Swine. About 30 Beef Cattle and all the Swine have been before reported.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales. We noticed a beautiful Cow from Worcester County sold for about \$100. We quote a few extra \$6 75 a 7; first quality \$6 25 a 6 50; third quality \$4 75 a 5 75.

Sheep—Lots at \$2 50, 3 50, 4 25 4 75 and 5. Swine—No lots were sold to peddle; and a very few only were retailed from 4 to 5 1-2.

## JOHN MAY,

Attorney at Law,

Winthrop, Me.

Will attend faithfully to all business intrusted to his care.

### Black Sea Wheat.

THE subscriber has for sale twenty bushels of first rate Black Sea Wheat. This kind has proved to be proof against the weevil, rust, smut, and every other casualty to which other wheat is liable, if sowed in the right time. I sowed my wheat last year the 26th of May, and it was ripe and cut in less than ninety days. The kernel is large and full. I have passed it through a sieve I have which will take out every foul seed and small kernels, if any there are.

AMASA WOOD

East Winthrop, Feb'y 27, 1841.

2w9

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second day of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one.

LONA HOUGHTON, Administratrix on the estate of Josiah Houghton, late of Turner, in said County of Oxford, deceased, having presented her account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administratrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Turner in said county, on the 23d of September next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

LYMAN RAWSON, Judge.

JOHN GOODENOW, Register.

### For sale.

50 bushels of good Black Sea Wheat, clean and in good order for seed.

ALFRED CHANDLER.

Winthrop Feb. 18, 1841.

3w 9

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate holden at Augusta within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Monday of February A. D. 1841.

Isabel Nelson, widow of Isaac Nelson late of Winthrop in said county, deceased, having applied for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of March next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS Judge.

Attest J. J. EVELETH Register.

### Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for Mill work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to their advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for that kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, Oven, Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gears of different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS, FEATHERS, &c.

WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND,

MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

BUREAUS, SECRETARIES, SOFAS, TABLES, Patent Windlass and Common BEDSTEADS.

Also, for sale, a good assortment of Live Geese and Common FEATHERS; MATTRESSES; FEATHER BEDS; LOOKING GLASSES, WILLOW CRADLES, CARRIAGES, &c. &c.

Connected with the above, he has an extensive

### CHAIR FACTORY;

where he manufactures mahogany, curled maple and common cane seat CHAIRS; cane and common wood seat do.; cane seat, common rocking and nurse CHAIRS, &c. &c.

His facilities for manufacturing are such that he is enabled to sell as low as can be bought in Boston or New York, and every article warranted. His Stock is complete in every respect, and it is believed that persons desirous of purchasing any articles in the house-furnishing line, will here find all that is wanted; and at prices corresponding with the times.

6m 19

### Winthrop Lyceum.

A meeting of the Winthrop Lyceum will be holden at the Masonic Hall in this Village, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 6 o'clock.

Question for discussion:—"Does the reading of fictitious narratives exert an immoral influence on Society?"

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

Winthrop, March 4, 1841.

### Farm for sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the Baptist Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. Said farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasturing and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingrafted apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a shop and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my stock and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheds for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841.

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### Administrator's Sale.

IN pursuance of a licence to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on the 25th day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, upon the premises, one undivided half, part of the farm lately occupied by Cyrus Foss of Wayne, deceased, including the right of reversion to the widows dower therein, also all the right in equity which the said Foss had at the time of his decease to redeem the other individual half, part of said farm from a mortgage given by said Foss to Cyrus Tapley upon which is now due about nine hundred dollars.

Said farm contains about ninety acres of excellent land, well apportioned into tillage, pasturing, orchard, &c. with large and convenient buildings thereon, pleasantly situated about one half mile from Wayne Village.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JONATHAN M. HEATH, Administrator.

Monmouth, Feb'y. 15th, 1841.

3w7

### Spring Term.

THE subscriber will commence the spring term of his School on Monday the 9th of March Next.

Tuition the same as heretofore.

G. BAILEY.

Winthrop, Feb. 17 1841.

7

### Buckfield High School and Lyceum.

REV. CYRIL PEARL,---PRINCIPAL.

THE undersigned give notice that the Spring term in this institution will commence on MONDAY, the first day of March, and continue eleven weeks. Having secured the services of the Rev. CYRIL PEARL, who has been long devoted to the interests of Education, and familiar with the best models of teaching in New England, they are confident that the Institution will afford valuable facilities to persons of both sexes who desire a thorough and practical Education.

Besides the branches usually taught in Academies and High Schools, special effort will be made to effect the following objects:

1. To qualify teachers for our common schools
2. To awaken and encourage a due regard for productive industry.
3. To extend a knowledge of our own State, its Resources, Interests and Prospects.
4. To prepare those who seek instruction here for the relations and duties of common life.

The Institution is located in a quiet village, enjoying beautiful scenery, a healthy atmosphere, and facilities for boarding on economical terms, those who may resort here from other towns.

A valuable cabinet of Minerals and Philosophical Apparatus will be furnished.

Board per week, in good families, will be from \$1 to 1 50.

Tuition per term (payable in advance,) for common branches \$3.

Do. do. for higher branches and languages \$4.

Application for admission or for boarding may be made to either of the undersigned.

### DIRECTORS.

ZADOC LONG, WILLIAM COLE,  
SAM'L F. BROWN, JAMES JEWETT,  
W. W. COMSTOCK.

A public address will be delivered on Monday evening, March 1, appropriate to the opening of the Institution.

Buckfield, Jan. 28, 1841.

6w5

### Improved Stock for Sale.

2 half blood Berkshire sows to farrow in 4th month; one by C. Vaughan's, the other by J. W. Haines' imported Berkshire boar.—Black Sea Wheat for seed.—Rohan Potatoes 50 cents per bushel. Seed Corn, a large variety of 8 rowed, raised from seed brought 4 years since from U. Canada; ripens about as early as the small Canada. One 4 blood improved Durham Cow, 3 years old, after Col. Green's imported bull, Fitz Favorite. One Bull 10 months old, 3-4 blood, stock as above mentioned, a large well proportioned and vigorous animal.—1-2 and 3-4 blood South Down Rams and Ewes.

MOSES TABER.

Vassalboro', 2d month, 1841.

3w7

### Flax seed Wanted.

In exchange for goods, at my Store in Winthrop Village.

J. O. WING.

Winthrop, January 16th, 1841.

2m2

To the Honorable H. W. Fuller, Judge of the Court of Probate within and for the County of Kennebec.

The petition and representation of Daniel Carr, Guardian of Huldah Joy, of Winthrop, in the County of Kennebec, non compos mentis, respectfully shews that said Ward, seized and possessed of certain real estate, situate in said Winthrop, and described as follows: Situate in Winthrop Village, west of the stream, on Main Street, nearly opposite to the Methodist Meeting House, consisting of a house and about a quarter of an acre of land, and now in possession and occupancy of her son, Moses Joy; and that the same should be sold and the proceeds appropriated for the support of said Ward. He therefore prays your honor that he may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public or private sale the above described real estate, or such part of it as in your opinion may be expedient. All which is respectfully submitted.

DANIEL CARR.

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held in Augusta, on the last Monday of February, 1841.

On the petition aforesaid, Ordered, That notice be given by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, a newspaper printed in Winthrop, that all persons interested may attend on the last Tuesday of March next, at the Court of Probate then to be holden in Augusta, and shew cause, if any why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given before said Court.

WILLIAMS EMMONS, Judge.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest: J. J. EVELETH, Register.

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### HALLOWELL DYE HOUSE.

DENNIS & SMITH,

SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN DYERS.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Hallowell, Gardiner, and vicinity, that they have commenced the above business in Hallowell, at Brett's building, foot of Winthrop Street, where they pledge themselves to do all work entrusted to their care, in as good style as can be done in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, and at short notice and reasonable prices.

They will Dye Ladies' Dresses of every description. Silk, Gape, Cotton and Cash Shawls; Sewing Silk and all kinds Fancy Hdkfs.; Lace, Gape and Gauze Veils; Silk Bonnets, small parcels of Ribbons, &c. &c. Silk and Pongee Dresses watered with a bold and permanent impression. Hdkfs. and Shawls with heavy fringes, dyed without the fringe being injured in the least. All articles dyed black warranted not to crack or smut.

Carpets cleansed in a thorough manner without injuring the colors in the least particular. Merino and all other Shawls cleansed in a perfect manner, and finished in superior style. Mouslain De Laine Dresses cleansed whole, and colors not injured. Gentlemen's Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. cleaned (colors restored) and pressed in a super for style. Particular attention solicited to this branch as a matter of economy.

Fancy colors dyed on Yarn and Worsted, for Shawls, Lace Work, Carpets, &c. and warranted equal to the best English colors. Black Merino Shawls that have become rusty or soxy, restored to a good black, without injuring the borders.

D. & S. will put the best of French and English sizing into all their work, to give a permanent stiffening. They will agree to Dye every shade of color offered—from the most delicate to a black.

Merchants can have their Merinos or other goods done up in Imported Style; and dyed from unsalable to Fashionable Colors with original finish. &c. &c.

AGENTS.—DANIEL CARR, Winthrop; C. S. Jenks, Bath; A. B. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Moses M. Smith, Waterville; Joshua Gray Madison, Sherman, New Castle; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; M. L. Hallowell, Wiscasset; Nathaniel Chadwick, Gardiner; Ebenezer Child, Farmington; Johnson & Sleeper, Belfast; A. F. Parlin, Skowhegan; Charles Church, Phillips; Samuel Fuller, Thomaston; Mary J. Haskell, Readfield; Smith & Stewart, Anson; Isa Chamberlain, Bangor.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1840.

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## POETRY.

Original.

## "WHISPERERS" "BACKBITERS"—Bible.

Long has my harp on willows careless hung,  
And loftiest themes have not inspired a song;  
Whilst vexing cares have filled the troubled mind,  
And scarcely left a gleam of hope behind.  
Dark was the gloom which shrouded me around,  
And briars and thorns were in my pathway found—  
With scarce a twinkling ray to guide me right,  
And please the mind with visions fair and bright.  
And were this all—had ills of common kind,  
Tortured my feelings, and oppress'd my mind,—  
Had sickness only or consuming fire,  
Oppressed me with the most terrific ire;—  
I might have borne the grief without complaint,  
As meekly as the most accomplished saint.  
But ah! there are still keener pains than those  
Among the list of life's corroding woes—  
Ill-greater than the venom'd serpent's bite,  
And objects more disgusting to the sight  
Than hydra monsters with terrific grin;  
Or crocodiles with rough and scaly skin.  
Say reader, would you know where lurk these ills,  
Which with such pain the tortured bosom fills,—  
Which hold their victim like a mangled toad,  
Beneath a harrow and a cumbersome load,  
I'll tell you where these cruel ills are found—  
Wherever certain characters abound,—  
"Whisperers and backbiters" are their names,  
And such as I describe their real claims.  
Disguised, they stalk abroad in saints' attire!  
To honors of the christian name aspire,—  
In "holy orders" some would be confessed,  
Amongst their peers the holiest and the best.  
Their words "are soft and smooth as oil," 'tis said,  
By him who once the tribes of Israel led,—  
Who draws their portrait with unerring lines,  
And all their character exact defines.  
While all their words in kind expressions flow,  
Within the most malignant passions glow;  
And murderous war assumes a peaceful tone,  
Or maniac's yella sympathetic groan,—  
Affecting love of pure celestial kind,  
To soothe the feelings of the harrow'd mind.  
But ah! the flimsy guise is quite too thin  
To hide the demon spirit couched within;  
The cloven foot is through the covering seen!  
And shows the spite that holds the sway within.  
Ah! when shall this vile world be so arrang'd,  
And all its moral features be so chang'd,—  
Vile hypocrites the impostor act no more;  
But holy love prevail forever more,—  
One pure exalted principle prevail,  
And undissembled friendship never fail.  
Pera, Jan. 1841. J. H. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.

## THE STANDING OF WOMAN.

The opinion is fast gaining ground, that the standing of woman is preeminently higher than that of man; for they move in different spheres, spheres too, where the vitiating influence incident to man is not suffered to enter. They are secluded in the main. (though some far outstrip the males) from the countless practices of the day as corroding as the gnawing canker on the vitals; such as cursing and swearing, drinking and carousing; sporting and gambling, fighting and the committing of the various other heinous crimes with which our land is rife. The working and developments of the female mind prove that they are not in continual commotion like the troubled sea; that they are calculated to calm and smooth the brow clouded in sadness. That they are ready to whisper the language of consolation to the drooping heart of man; to make him emulous of greatness and noble deeds. She stands in the place of the sculptor to remove the superfluous rubbish which cumber the walks of man. She is the *Dirigo* that points to the perennial fields of rest, naturally calm and contented, seeking to course in the sunbeams of peace. As Cicero says *sine ullis salubris, quasi sedatus amnis fluit*, she flows on like a calm and placid river without a ripple. Much to the credit of America, she stands higher here than in other nations; here she is admitted to rights and privileges; her body is free to act and mind to rove. The sound of her voice already begins to reverberate in our land, in the language of another, "pealing like the blast of the majestic roar through the forests and visited with an angels touch." The pulpit and the press, the bark of America, daily team with her productions. All, the priest and the scholar, the illustrious and the rabble, irresistibly acknowledge her preeminence and standing; alike quail the stout and the feeble, at the arrows shot from her quiver. How unlike her condition to those of other nations where the demoralizing hand of oppression serves to crush woman to the lowest state of degradation; to cloud the mind with dependency and mutilate the body with scourges equal

to the poisonous fangs of the scorpion. This wretched vassalage and treatment, thank Heaven, is not practiced in our land, but in foreign lands, where she is compelled with the brute beast to till the soil, whilst the male takes his ease in smoking his pipe. He like a lordly monarch, lays down the rule, I direct, you perform; I am task master, you the slave.  
Winthrop. CIVIS.

Original.

## REMARKS UPON "MISTAKEN NOTIONS RESPECTING LABOR."

MR. HOLMES:—There is an article in your paper of the 6th inst. from the Albany Cultivator, headed "Mistaken Notions respecting Labor," which is deserving a careful perusal by every one interested in the welfare of the rising generation. In the writer's condemnation of what is called a fashionable education, I presume we shall most of us agree. Yet he goes a little too far, I mean in classing music among the prescribed acquisitions. Surely no man of sense could love a wite the less, for an ability to while away the hours of domestic labor, with a song—nor would he disapprove of her resorting to the piano, after the toils of the day are over, for the entertainment of her husband and his friends! And let me say to all young men, that a woman who possesses both a taste and a talent for music, cannot make a very unhappy companion. There is something in the very sound of music that drives away all discontented and malevolent feelings. A voice that is habitually raised in the lofty notes of music, will seldom, very seldom descend to the discordant and groveling tones of anger.

Still I will accord that much more time is generally spent in learning to sing than is necessary to make us profitable members of society—and that many a young miss had far better be instructed into the harmony of the spinning wheel than the piano.

But the writer of the article in question, seems so warm in behalf of domestic employment, that he must needs cast a slur upon work in a cotton factory. Now why all this? Why the disdain and invective with which many speak of our manufactories? Would they consign them to oblivion, and have us rely upon the mother country or foreign lands for the clothing they now supply us? I presume not. But what then? If poor girls, or those in the middling walks of life must not work there, would they reserve them for the rich and independent?

The immorality of a factory, or its operatives is made a prominent feature in these accusations. But that there is more immorality among them than among the same number elsewhere is denied by those well acquainted with facts. That a young and inexperienced girl when placed in constant juxtaposition with one of bad habits of any kind, would be likely to feel the effects upon her own principles is too notorious to be denied. But that an unhallowed influence may sometimes be exerted in a domestic habitation as truly as in a factory or boarding house is equally evident. I verily believe that there is as great a proportion of high moral sentiment and intellectual worth in those manufactories where I have any acquaintance, as in any town, village or city in our land of the same number of individuals. If any one is disposed to question the assertion, I would refer him to the Lowell Offering, a monthly, written wholly by factory girls—and especially would I recommend the first article of the second number to the particular notice of those who regard factories as sinks of iniquity.

What we are to understand by the quasi slavery of a factory is above my comprehension. To labor in a cotton mill is confinement no doubt, (and so is every thing that produces results I think,) but that it is more like slavery than the demands upon our domesticity, I will not allow. Indeed, I am persuaded that the advantage in this respect will generally be found on the side of those in the mill—for they have one day in the week at least, all their own. Were I in search of employment I do not hesitate to aver that I should much prefer the slavery of a cotton factory to that of any domestic I know. In the first place girls that go out to do house work are not paid for their labor. Not one girl in ten can clothe herself decently with the wages allowed in this place. Then let no one say that poor girls are above doing house work till they receive suitable remuneration for their services.

But our mammas and house keepers will accuse me of abetting rebellion; and I must beg pardon for presuming to differ from those who are older, wiser and better than myself.

ADALINE.

## Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

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Gen. Ag't. for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed. 50

## Notice.

WHEREAS I have ever made ample provision for the support and comfort of Joanna S. my wife and have been over willing to use every reasonable exertion to promote her happiness, and whereas the said Joanna S. has through the effects of unrestrained passion left my bed and board, this is to forbid all persons whatsoever, harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JOHN E. ROLFE.  
Rumford, February 5, 1841. 6

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